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ABSTRACT

This report uses text, tables, and figures to analyze the current costs of attending college for undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at four-year public colleges and universities, and is based on data from the College Board's Annual Survey of Colleges. The report also describes trends in tuition and fees for resident undergraduate students from 1989-90 to 1997-98 and suggests some reasons why these costs are increasing. Some of the findings highlighted are: during this period average resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 7.9 percent annually, while room and board charges grew at a rate of 4.7 percent; the largest percentage increases occurred in the early 1990s, more recent years have shown lower increases; the majority of resident undergraduates at public colleges and universities attend institutions that charge less than $3,000 in tuition and fees; the primary reason for tuition increases is that state appropriations for public higher education declined by 8 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars between 1989-90 and 1995-96; the percentage of undergraduates receiving student financial aid rose from 50 percent to 67 percent during this period. Appendices present data on student charges for member institutions of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Association of State universities and Land-Grant Colleges. (DB)

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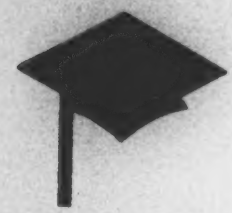
1989-90 to 1997-98



A Guide to Recent Trends in Student Charges and Financial Aid at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities

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College Costs and Student Financial Aid

1989-90 to 1997-98

A Guide to Recent Trends in Student Charges and Financial Aid at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU)

AASCU is a Washington-based higher education association of more than 400 public colleges and universities and systems across the United States and in Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

AASCU has four fundamental purposes: to promote broad public understanding of the essential role of public higher education in our society, and of the specific responsibilities and contributions of the public colleges and universities which constitute its membership; to monitor public policy at the national, state and campus levels; to provide information and analyses to those responsible for setting legislation, rules and regulations as well as to its members; and to alert its members to changes that may affect higher education; to respond to the interests of its members by providing policy leadership and programmatic assistance to strengthen academic quality, intellectual diversity and academic freedom, and to facilitate educational innovation at the institutional level; to provide professional development opportunities and support for institutional leaders, especially presidents, chancellors and spouses. AASCU is an organization that is committed to the pursuit of excellence and integrity in all of its programs and activities.

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC)

NASULGC is a voluntary, nonprofit association of public universities, the nation's land-grant institutions, and many state university systems. In 1997, there were 195 member institutions located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories. Currently, NASULGC campuses enroll more than 2.9 million students and claim upwards of 20 million alumni.

The association's overriding mission is to support high-quality public higher education and serve its member institutions as they perform their traditional teaching, research, and public service roles. NASULGC provides a national forum for the discussion and development of policies affecting higher education and the public interest.

The information in this report was compiled by Kenneth Redd,
Research Associate, American Association of State Colleges and Universities

January 1998

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Executive Summary

There is no question that the rising cost of attending four-year public colleges and universities has concerned many students and their families. Since 1989-90, average resident tuition and mandatory fee charges increased by an average of 7.9 percent annually, while room and board charges have grown by 4.7 percent.

However, these increases should be put into proper perspective to be better understood by college students, their families, and higher education policymakers. Consider:

- The largest percentage increases in tuition and fee charges occurred in the early 1990s. In more recent years, tuition and fees have increased at a much lower rate.

- In 1997-98, the majority of resident undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities are attending institutions that charge less than $3,000 in tuition and fees.

- Tuition charges have increased primarily because state appropriations for public higher education declined by 8 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars between 1989-90 and 1995-96. As a result, public colleges and universities became much more dependent on tuition revenue to fund the cost of providing an education to their students.

- While the tuition and fee charges increased, the percentage of undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities who received student financial aid rose from 50 percent in 1989-90 to 67 percent in 1995-96.

- During the 1990s, the amount students borrowed through the student loan programs authorized by the federal government rose by 36 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars, while funding for Pell grants fell by 4 percent.

- At the same time, grant aid provided by four-year public colleges and universities jumped by 70 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars. This institutional aid helped to reduce the amount students and their families ultimately had to pay to attend college.

Between academic year 1989-90 and 1992-93, tuition and fee charges to resident undergraduates rose by an average annual rate of 10.3 percent. Since then, tuition and fees have grown by 3.9 percent annually. And in the past year, tuition and fees increased by just 4.6 percent nationally. While this rate of increase was greater than the rate of inflation as measured by both the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), it represents a major improvement for students and families.

There are two primary reasons average tuition and fee charges at four-year public colleges and universities have increased. First, during the 1990s, the amount of funding provided to all public colleges and universities from state appropriations–the largest source of funding-declined by nearly 8 percent in inflation–adjusted dollars. State legislatures or other tuition-setting entities increased tuition charges at these institutions to make up for this loss in state appropriations. Second, the higher education institutions had to pay the costs for adding new technology–such as increasing the number of computers and other high technology equipment for courses.

Tuition increases for students in many states were much less than the national average. In 24 states,

tuition and fee charges from 1996-97 to 1997-98 increased by 4 percent or less. And the majority (54 percent) of resident undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities attended institutions that charged less than $3,000 in tuition and fees.

Furthermore, many more full-time, full-year undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities received financial aid to help pay these higher charges. From 1989-90 to 1995-96, the percentage of these students who received any financial aid increased from about 50 percent to 67 percent. However, much of this increase was due to the sharp rise in loans. The percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates who borrowed jumped from 26 percent to 45 percent. And the amount of funds borrowed through the major student loan programs authorized by the federal government increased by 56 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars, while the amount provided for Pell grants fell by 4 percent.

To help ease the added burdens of financing higher education placed on students and their families, four-year public colleges and universities have increased the amount they provide for financial aid. In 1995-96, these colleges and universities provided over $1.7 billion in grants to students. Since 1989-90, the amount of grant aid these institutions provided increased by nearly 110 percent in current dollars (70 percent when adjusted for inflation). As a result, the percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities who received institutional grants rose from about 15 percent in 1989-90 to over 19 percent in 1995-96.

Introduction

During the middle and late 1990s, annual increases in the costs of attending four-year public colleges and universities slowed to less than 5 percent. At the same time, more undergraduates received financial aid to pay these expenses, particularly grant aid provided by the colleges and universities. Because of these trends, a college education has remained affordable to many students and their families.

This report describes the current costs of attending college for undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at four-year public colleges and universities. Costs of attendance include tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board charges for full-time students. The cost data come from The College Board's *Annual Survey of Colleges*, which collects a variety of information on public and private four-year and two-year colleges and universities. The report also describes the trends in tuition and fee charges for resident undergraduate students at four-year public colleges and universities from 1989-90 to 1997-98, and provides some reasons why these costs have increased during this period.

During this past decade many more undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities received financial assistance to help pay college costs. The federal government provided most of this aid, but most of the increase in federal aid was due to a dramatic rise in student loans. At the same time, the amount of grant aid provided directly by the colleges and universities rose substantially. Therefore, in order to bring added perspective to the discussion on college costs, this report also describes the trends in the percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities who received financial aid from federal and institutional sources during the 1990s.

Current Student Charges

Tuition and Fees

Tuition and mandatory fees are the basic charges that all students must pay to attend college. Tuition pays part of the costs of instruction–such as the instructors' salaries, tutoring and other academic services–and basic use and maintenance of the academic facilities. Fees pay the costs of some of the student services provided by colleges and universities. These vary from campus to campus, but normally include student recreational organizations and other activities, student health services, and athletic facilities.[1] At nearly all colleges and universities, tuition and fees are combined into one expense item. That is, students pay one amount that covers both tuition and fee charges.

At nearly all higher education institutions, tuition and fee charges are the listed prices for attending college. But the listed *prices* are not necessarily the amounts students and their families ultimately *pay*. This is because many students receive financial aid, which covers part of these student charges. Thus, the final *cost* to many students and their families may be lower than the charges.[2]

Over the past year, the average tuition and fees charged to resident undergraduates–those who attend higher education institutions in their home states–at four-year public colleges and universities rose by about 5 percent. Table 1 shows that the average resident tuition and fees charged by four-year public colleges and universities grew by $157, from $2,974 in academic year 1996-97 to $3,111 in 1997-98.

Average tuition and fees for non-resident students–students who attend a college or university outside

Table 1. Selected Student Charges at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities, Academic Years 1996-97 and 1997-98

	Number of Institutions	Student Charges	Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	523	$2,974	$3,111	$137	4.6%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	510	$8,334	$8,796	462	5.5%
Room and Board	407	$4,168	$4,358	190	4.5%
Graduate					
Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	293	$3,571	$3,643	72	2.0%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	286	$8,792	$9,204	412	4.7%
Doctor's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	128	$4,238	$4,288	50	1.2%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	123	$10,391	$10,888	497	4.8%

Source: The College Board, *Annual Survey of Colleges*, Standard Research Compilation Files, 1996-97 and 1997-98. Figures in this and all other tables are based on institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time enrollment data to the survey in both years. Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate and graduate enrollment. Room and board charges are weighted by the percentage of full-time undergraduates enrolled in on-campus housing in both years. There was insufficient data to calculate average room and board charges for graduate students or averages for students enrolled in first-professional degree programs.

of their home states–increased by $462 (5.5 percent) from $8,334 to $8,796. Non-resident tuition and fees are higher because the state taxes paid by resident students and their families are used, in part, to subsidize the tuition and fee expenses.[3]

The rate of increase in average undergraduate tuition and fees was higher than the rate of inflation. From FY 1996 to FY 1997,[4] the general rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), was 2.8 percent. The inflation rate for the goods and services purchased by colleges and universities, the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), was 2.9 percent.[5]

Average tuition and fee charges for graduate students increased at a much lower rate. As the table shows, costs for resident students in master's and doctor's degree programs rose by about 2 percent, and costs for non-resident students in these programs increased by less than 5 percent. There was not enough data to calculate average tuition and fees for students enrolled in first-professional degree programs.

Room and Board

Of course, tuition and fees are not the only costs students pay to attend college. Many full-time undergraduates also pay room and board charges to

their institutions. These charges pay for living in campus residence halls or other college-owned facilities and eating in campus dining halls. For undergraduates at four-year public colleges, the average room and board charge rose by 4.5 percent ($190)–from $4,168 in 1996-97 to $4,358 in 1997-98. These charges did not vary for resident and nonresident undergraduates. Room and board charges were not calculated for graduate students, since the vast majority of these students do not reside in on-campus housing.

Current Rates of Tuition and Fee Increases

While the national average rate of growth in resident undergraduate tuition and fee charges was 4.6 percent, the percentage increase in these charges varied widely among the states. Average resident tuition and fees increased by 4 percent or less in 24 states, but grew by 5 percent or more in 26 states. *(See Table 2)* The largest percentage increase occurred in the District of Columbia (where just one institution, the University of the District of Columbia, provided usable data to The College Board), which raised its tuition and fee charges by 57.1 percent. This was followed by Puerto Rico (26.1 percent) and Hawaii (23.2 percent). One state, South Dakota, lowered its average tuition and fee charges by 1.6 percent.

The dollar amount of growth in tuition and fee charges also varied among the states. In 19 states, the charges rose by less than $100, but increased by more than $150 in 27 states. The District of Columbia also had the largest dollar increase ($857), followed by New Hampshire ($622) and Nebraska ($552). Average charges fell by $45 in South Dakota, and increased by just $4 in California.

The 1997-98 average resident tuition and fees were relatively low in many states. Twenty-one states charged less than $2,500, while 14 states had charges of $3,500 or more. Generally, states in the Northeast had the highest tuition and fee charges. Average charges in Vermont were $6,497, followed

Table 2. Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees Charged by Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by State, 1996-97 and 1997-98

State	Number of Institutions	1996-97 Tuition and Fees Charges	1997-98 Tuition and Fees Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Alabama	16	$2,388	$2,492	$104	4.3%
Alaska	1	2,263	2,294	31	1.4
Arizona	3	2,009	2,058	49	2.4
Arkansas	10	2,232	2,506	274	12.3
California	28	2,822	2,826	4	0.1
Colorado	14	2,581	2,658	77	3.0
Connecticut	5	4,057	4,219	162	4.0
District of Columbia	1	1,502	2,360	858	57.1
Delaware	2	4,207	4,306	99	2.4
Florida	9	1,880	2,005	125	6.6
Georgia	18	2,221	2,390	169	7.6
Hawaii	3	2,156	2,656	500	23.2
Idaho	4	1,751	1,959	208	11.9

Table 2. Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees Charged by Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by State, 1996-97 and 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Number of Institutions	1996-97 Tuition and Fees Charges	1997-98 Tuition and Fees Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Illinois	11	3,620	3,824	204	5.6
Indiana	14	3,229	3,386	157	4.9
Iowa	3	2,655	2,761	106	4.0
Kansas	6	2,178	2,256	78	3.6
Kentucky	7	2,126	2,205	79	3.7
Louisiana	12	2,173	2,220	47	2.2
Maine	8	3,736	3,969	233	6.2
Maryland	12	3,905	4,209	304	7.8
Massachusetts	11	4,166	4,191	25	0.6
Michigan	14	4,025	4,110	85	2.1
Minnesota	11	3,335	3,461	126	3.8
Mississippi	9	2,498	2,575	77	3.1
Missouri	12	3,252	3,416	164	5.0
Montana	6	2,453	2,582	129	5.3
Nebraska	6	2,380	2,732	352	14.8
Nevada	2	1,920	2,089	169	8.8
New Hampshire	4	4,815	5,437	622	12.9
New Jersey	12	4,056	4,401	345	8.5
New Mexico	5	2,044	2,092	48	2.3
New York	38	3,674	3,712	38	1.0
North Carolina	15	1,832	1,896	64	3.5
North Dakota	5	2,435	2,608	173	7.1
Ohio	16	3,834	4,101	267	7.0
Oklahoma	9	1,961	2,069	108	5.5
Oregon	5	3,212	3,266	54	1.7
Pennsylvania	39	5,014	5,193	179	3.6
Puerto Rico	9	974	1,228	254	26.1
Rhode Island	2	3,952	4,135	183	4.6
South Carolina	11	3,210	3,335	125	3.9
South Dakota	4	2,766	2,721	-45	-1.6
Tennessee	9	2,080	2,313	233	11.2
Texas	29	2,206	2,444	238	10.8
Utah	5	2,051	2,130	79	3.8
Vermont	5	6,124	6,497	373	6.1
Virgin Islands	1	2,136	2,346	210	9.8
Virginia	14	4,042	4,112	70	1.7
Washington	6	2,835	3,070	235	8.3
West Virginia	9	2,112	2,192	80	3.8
Wisconsin	12	2,706	2,950	244	9.0
Wyoming	1	2,144	2,326	182	8.5
U.S.	523	$2,974	$3,111	$137	4.6%

Source: The College Board, *Annual Survey of Colleges*, Standard Research Compilation Files, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

by New Hampshire ($5,437), Pennsylvania ($5,193), New Jersey ($4,401), and Delaware ($4,306). Puerto Rico had the lowest average tuition and fees ($1,228), followed by North Carolina ($1,896), Idaho ($1,959), Oklahoma ($2,069), and Nevada ($2,089).

Tuition and fees also varied by institution. A majority of the four-year public colleges and universities had tuition and fee charges that were lower than the national average. In 1997-98, over 54 percent of resident full-time undergraduates attended four-year public colleges and universities that charged less than $3,000 in tuition and fees. *(See Table 3)* About one-quarter of the undergraduates attended institutions that charged $4,000 or more during the same time.

While average tuition and fees to resident undergraduates at four-year public colleges were relatively low, costs for those at private, non-profit colleges were considerably higher. In 1997-98, the average charges for full-time resident undergraduates at four-year private, non-profit colleges and universities (also called independent colleges) was $13,664, more than twice as high as those at public four-year institutions. Twenty-seven percent of the undergraduates who attended independent colleges and universities had charges less than $10,000, while 29 percent attended institutions that charged $15,000 or more. Just 8 percent of these undergraduates attended institutions that charged less than $5,000 in tuition and fees.[6]

Tables 4 and 5 show the average resident and non-resident student charges for four-year public colleges and universities that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC).[7] Appendix A and B of this report provide the 1997-98 student charges for the four-year colleges and universities that are members of AASCU and NASULGC.

Recent Trends in Student Charges

Figure 1 displays the average annual percentage increases in student charges from 1989-90 to 1997-

Table 3. Tuition and Fee Levels for Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98

Tuition and Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total
Less than $1,500	12	2.3%	49,721	1.7%
$1,500 to $1,999	63	12.0%	374,906	12.8%
$2,000 to $2,499	124	23.7%	631,920	21.6%
$2,500 to $2,999	87	16.6%	536,477	18.3%
$3,000 to $3,499	69	13.2%	374,937	12.8%
$3,500 to $3,999	52	9.9%	278,220	9.5%
$4,000 to $4,499	58	11.1%	447,637	15.3%
$4,500 to $4,999	14	2.7%	76,033	2.6%
$5,000 & Over	44	8.4%	157,083	5.4%
Total	523	100.0%	2,926,934	100.0%

Source: The College Board, *Annual Survey of Colleges*, Standard Research Compilation Files, 1996-97 and 1997-98

Table 4. Selected Student Charges for AASCU Colleges and Universities, 1996-97 and 1997-98

	Number of Institutions	1996-97 Student Charges	1997-98 Student charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	351	$2,669	$2,797	$128	4.8%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	343	$7,372	$7,772	400	5.4%
Room and Board	291	$3,830	$3,961	131	3.4%
Graduate					
Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	205	$2,907	$3,056	149	5.1%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	199	$7,464	$7,954	490	6.6%
Doctor's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	55	$3,091	$3,309	218	7.1%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	55	$7,502	$8,116	614	8.2%

Source: The College Board, *Annual Survey of Colleges*, Standard Research Compilation Files, 1996-97 and 1997-98

Table 5. Selected Student Charges for NASULGC Colleges and Universities, 1996-97 and 1997-98

	Number of Institutions	1996-97 Student Charges	1997-98 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	151	$3,209	$3,365	$156	4.9%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	148	$9,229	$9,775	546	5.9%
Room and Board	141	$4,414	$4,639	225	5.1%
Graduate					
Master's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	92	$4,150	$4,222	72	1.7%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	90	$9,518	$9,965	447	4.7%
Doctor's					
Resident Tuition and Fees	85	$5,048	$5,206	158	3.1%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	84	$10,537	$11,045	508	4.8%

Source: The College Board, *Annual Survey of Colleges*, Standard Research Compilation Files, 1996-97 and 1997-98

98. Since academic year 1989-90, tuition and fees at four-year public colleges have risen by an annual average of 7.9 percent. But the largest increases occurred in the early part of the decade. From 1989-90 to 1992-93, these costs rose by an average of 10.3 percent. In the past three years, however, costs have risen by less than 6 percent each year. This year's 4.6 percent increase was one of the lowest in recent years.

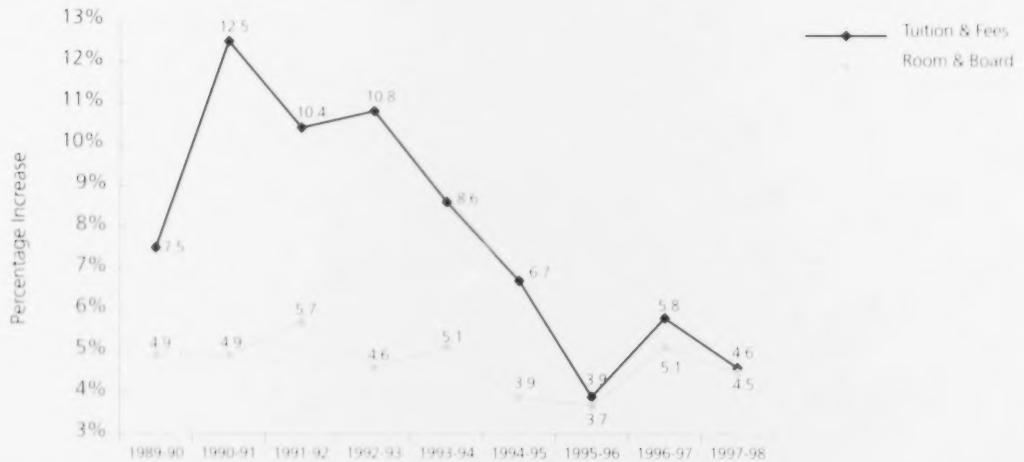
Annual increases in room and board charges, on the other hand, have been much steadier. During the 1990s, these expenses increased by less than 6 percent each year; the average annual rate of increase was 4.7 percent.

Why Do Tuition and Fees Increase?

At four-year public colleges and universities, tuition and fees are generally set by state legislatures and state higher education governing boards.[8] The annual changes legislative bodies make in tuition and fees are often linked to changes in state government appropriations for public higher education. This is because the largest share of funding for these institutions comes from state appropriations for operating and other expenses. In 1994-95, 41 percent of the educational and general revenue (revenue provided to colleges and universities to fund basic academic and student service programs)[9] came from state appropriations.[10]

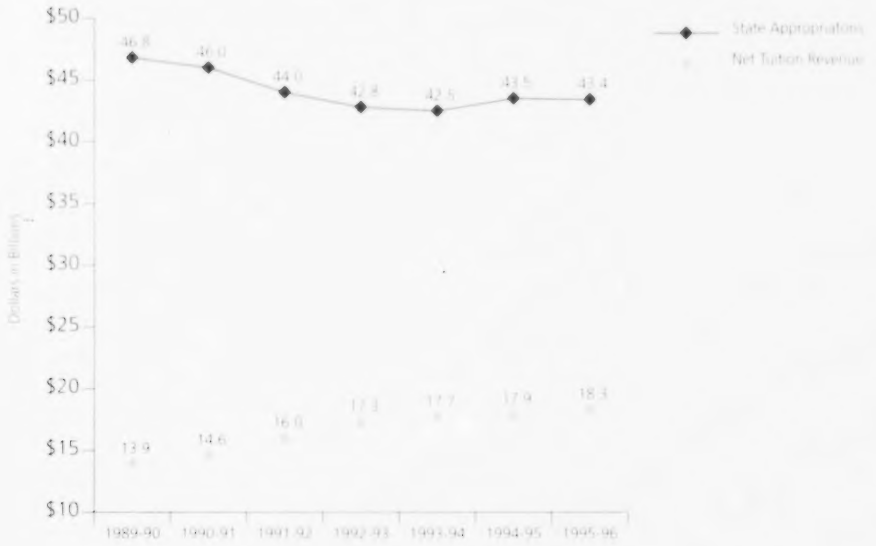
The amount of state appropriations for all public four-year and two-year colleges rose by 13.9 percent in current dollars, from $38.1 billion in 1989-90 to $43.4 billion in 1995-96. However, as Figure 2 shows, when adjusted for inflation using the HEPI,[11] this represented a 7.6 percent decline. Much of this decrease occurred between 1989-90 and 1992-93, when the inflation-adjusted value of state appropriations fell by 8.5 percent. Since 1992-93, appropriations have increased by 1.4 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars. But this increase has not made up for the losses in appropriations that occurred in the early part of the decade.

Figure 1. Percentage Increases in Student Charges at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1989-90 to 1997-98



Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student aid: 1987 to 1997.* Table 3. p. 8.

Figure 2. State Appropriations and Net Tuition Revenue* for Public Colleges and Universities, in Constant FY 1996 Dollars, 1989-90 to 1995-96**



*Equals funding amounts for all four-year and two-year public colleges.

**Equals tuition paid by students, minus tuition waivers and state appropriations for student financial aid. Does not include revenue from fees.

Source: Research Associates of Washington, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education, 1978 to 1996 Trend Data*, Table 2, p. 18.

Tuition increases at four-year public colleges and universities during the decade have been caused largely by state legislatures' attempts to make up for the loss in purchasing power of state appropriations for higher education.[12] Because of this, public colleges and universities have become much more dependent on tuition revenue to fund their basic operations. Net tuition revenue (the total amount students and their families paid for tuition minus state appropriations for student financial aid and tuition waivers)[13] increased by 32 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars, from $13.9 billion in 1989-90 to $18.3 billion in 1995-96.[14] Tuition revenue increased at its fastest rates during the early 1990s, when, after adjusting for inflation, state appropriations declined sharply. Since 1993-94, when state appropriations began to rise in inflation-adjusted dollars, net tuition revenue has grown by just 3.4 percent.

Tuition charges also increased because of the need for colleges and universities to provide new goods and services for their students.[15] For example, during the early and mid-1990s many colleges and universities had to build and expand new computer and other high technology facilities to keep up with the academic demands of students. In a 1996 survey, 85 percent of senior administrators at public and private colleges and universities said that costs for "computer operations" were taking a greater share of their institutions' budgets.[16] Undoubtedly, because of the declines in state appropriations, part

of the increases in tuition at many public colleges and universities was used to pay the costs of these expanded operations.

Recent Trends in Student Financial Aid

As the cost of attending college has increased, many more full-time undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities have received financial assistance to help pay these expenses. The percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities who received student financial aid increased from about 50 percent in 1989-90 to 67 percent in 1995-96. *(See Table 6)* This increase was due primarily to the larger share of students who received loans. The percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates who borrowed jumped by 19 points, from 26 percent to 45 percent, while the percentage who received grants increased by 10 points–from 39 percent to 49 percent.

The number of borrowers increased dramatically due largely to recent changes in the federal laws that govern the aid programs. In 1992, these changes made it easier for many students and their families to qualify for federal loans and increased the amounts that students could borrow. The new laws also authorized a new program, the unsubsidized Stafford Loan program, which allows students to borrow regardless of their financial need for aid.[17]

Table 6 shows the effects of these changes. The percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates at

Table 6. Percentage of Full-Time, Full-Year Undergraduates at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities Who Received Student Financial Aid, by Type of Aid, Academic Years 1989-90, 1992-93, and 1995-96

Type of Aid	1989-90	1992-93	1995-96
Any Aid	49.8%	55.4%	66.5%
Grants			
Any Grant	39.0	44.1	49.4
Pell Grant	24.0	26.3	28.4
FSEOG	6.3	7.1	7.5
State Grant	16.9	15.4	18.4
Institutional Grant	14.6	16.3	19.3
Loans			
Any Loan	25.7	31.6	45.0
Perkins Loan	7.4	5.8	7.3
Subsidized Stafford Loan	19.7	28.9	37.2
Unsubsidized Stafford Loan	N/A	N/A	17.0
PLUS Loan	2.0	4.6	5.0
Work-Study	7.4	8.1	8.3

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1990, 1993, and 1996. "N/A" means not available. The unsubsidized Stafford Loan program did not begin until academic year 1993-94.

four-year public colleges and universities who received subsidized Stafford Loans,[18] the largest federal loan program for college students, jumped from about 20 percent in 1989-90 to 37 percent in 1995-96. The percentage who received Pell grants (the largest federal grant program for undergraduates) increased only slightly–from 24 percent to 28 percent.

According to The College Board,[19] the dollar amount of all student loans accounted for 49.1 percent of the total amount available for all financial aid in 1989-90. This increased to 58.9 percent in 1996-97. At the same time, the percentage of student aid dollars from all grant programs fell from 48.4 percent to 39.7 percent. *(See Figure 3)*

In 1996-97, postsecondary education students received $55.7 billion in financial aid. The largest source of this aid was the federal government, which provided $40.5 billion (73 percent of the total). Since 1989-90, the amount of federal aid has increased by 59 percent (when adjusted for inflation). However, much of this increase was due to the large rise in student loans. The amount borrowed through the major federal student loan programs, subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans and PLUS,[20] increased by 36 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars. At the same time, Pell grant funding fell by nearly 4 percent.[21]

While federal grants fell, institutional grants (grants funded directly by the colleges and universities) to students at four-year public colleges and universities grew rapidly. From 1989-90 to 1995-96, institutional grants doubled from $828.5 million to $1.7 billion (a 70 percent increase when adjusted for inflation.[22] *(See Figure 4)* Institutionally-funded grants provided to students at AASCU institutions increased by 76 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 3. Changes in Types of Financial Aid Awarded at all Higher Education Institutions, 1989-90 and 1996-97

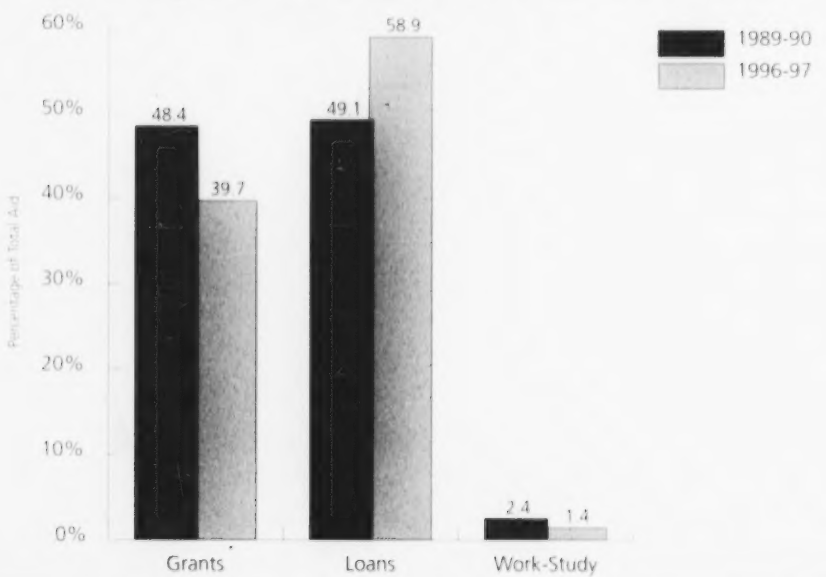
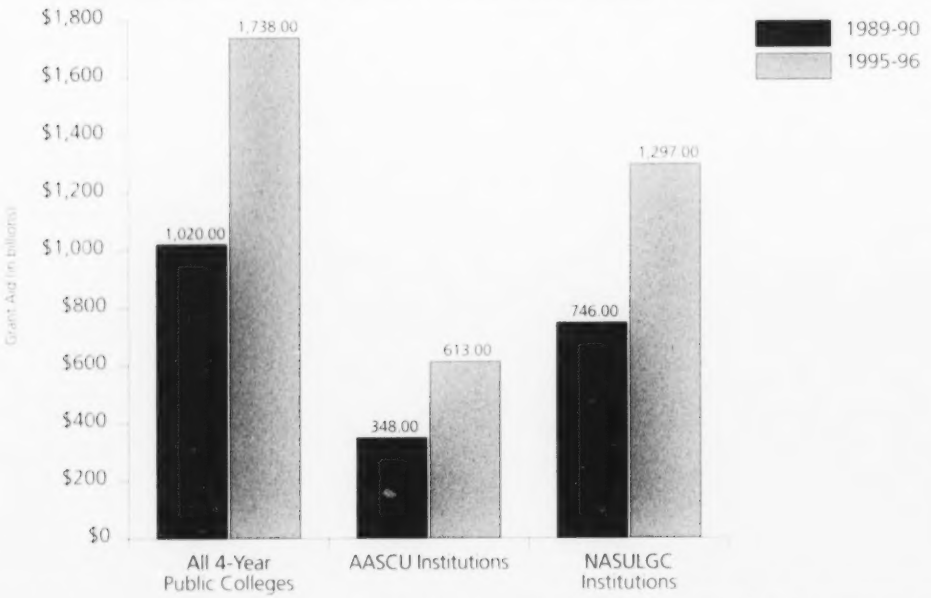


Figure 4. Institutional Grant Aid* Provided by Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities, in Constant FY 1996 Dollars, 1989-90 and 1995-96



*Includes institutional grant to undergraduate and graduate students. Figures also include institutional matches required by federal, state, and local government grant programs.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, NCES, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Finance Survey, FY 1990 and FY 1996; Research Associates of Washington, *Inflation Measures for Schools, Colleges, and Libraries: 1997 Update*.

from $348 million to $612.8 million. Institutional grants provided by NASULGC institutions rose by 74 percent, from $746 million to $1.3 billion.

As a result, the percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates at four-year public colleges and universities who received institutional grants increased from about 15 percent in 1989-90 to 19 percent in 1995-96. Undoubtedly, this increase in grant aid lowered the amounts that many students and their families ultimately had to pay to attend four-year public colleges and universities.

Conclusion

Because of the increases in institutional grants and the relatively low tuition and fees charged by many institutions, the cost of attending four-year public colleges and universities remains within the financial reach of many undergraduate and graduate students and their families. However, if state appropriations begin to fall, we can anticipate greater increases in student charges at public colleges and universities.

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Endnotes

[1]Joint Commission on Accountability Reporting, *JCAR Technical Conventions Manual*, Washington, DC: American Association of State Colleges and Universities, pp. 9-10.

[2]See the "Recent Trends in Student Financial Aid" section of this report for more information.

[3]State income and other taxes are used, in part, to provide funding to public colleges and universities (see the "Why Do Tuition and Fees Increase?" section of this report for more information). These taxes partially subsidize the cost of higher education instruction for resident students. Non-resident undergraduates do not receive this subsidy, and therefore are charged higher amounts for tuition.

[4]A fiscal year covers the time period from July 1 to June 30 (e.g., FY 1996 equals July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996).

[5]Research Associates of Washington, *Inflation Measures for Schools, Colleges, and Libraries: 1997 Update*, Arlington, Va.: Research Associates of Washington, p. 4. See also American Association of State Colleges and Universities, "Student Charges Special Report," Washington, D.C.: American Association of State Colleges and Universities, p. 4. The CPI measures inflation based on the cost of goods and services purchased by the average consumer. These include food, housing, fuels, transportation, medical services, and medications. HEPI is a measure of inflation based on the cost of goods and services purchased by most colleges and universities-such as salaries and fringe benefits, contracted services, supplies and materials, equipment, library acquisitions, and utilities.

[6]Most four-year private, non-profit colleges do not receive a state subsidy for their tuition and fees. Therefore, these charges are higher than four-year public colleges and universities. For more information, see National Association of Independent of Colleges and Universities, "Independent Colleges and Universities: A National Profile."

[7]AASCU and NASULGC are non-profit higher education associations based in Washington, D.C. Currently, 391 public four-year colleges and universities are members of AASCU, 195 four-year colleges and universities are members of NASULGC, and 61 institutions are members of both associations.

[8]In only nine states do institutions set annual tuition and fee charges. In the remaining states, the charges are set by either the state legislature or the state higher education coordinating board.

[9]Educational and general (E&G) revenue includes funding for colleges from tuition and fees, federal, state, and local government appropriations and contracts, privately funded grants, gifts, and contracts, sales and services of educational activities, and other miscellaneous grants. This does not include revenue from hospitals or auxiliary enterprises. E&G revenue is used to pay the costs of instruction, research, public service, operation and maintenance of academic facilities, institutional scholarships and fellowships, and other expenses. For more information, see U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *State Higher Education Profiles: Seventh Edition, Fiscal Year 1991*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, NCES Report Number 94-341.

[10]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) FY 1995 Finance Survey, research files.

[11]Research Associates of Washington, *Inflation Measures for Schools, Colleges, and Libraries: 1997 Update*, p. 4. All of the inflation-adjusted figures in this report are based on the HEPI because this index better reflects the increases in the prices of goods and services purchased by higher education institutions. See footnote number 5 of this report for more information.

[12]American Association of State Colleges and Universities, "Student Charges Special Report," 1997, p. 7.

[13]These figures do not include fees.

[14]Research Associates of Washington, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education, 1978 to 1996 Trend Data.* Arlington, Va.: Research Associates of Washington, Trend Table 2, p. 18.

[15]Davis, Jerry S., *College Affordability: A Closer Look at the Crisis.* Washington, D.C.: Sallie Mae Education Institute, p. 18.

[16]El-Khawas, Elaine and Linda Knopp, *Campus Trends 1996.* Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, p. 10.

[17]Redd, Kenneth E., "The Effects of Higher Loan Limits and Need Analysis Changes on FFELP Borrowing in Pennsylvania, July to December 1992 to 1993." Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, p. 1. See also, King, Jacqueline E., "Student Borrowing: Is There a Crisis?" Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, pp. 7-8.

[18]Under the subsidized Stafford Loan program, the federal government pays the interest borrowers accrue on the loans while the students are enrolled in college and for six months after they leave college.

[19]The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid: 1987 to 1997.* Washington, D.C.: The Washington Office of The College Board, Table 1, p. 6.

[20]Under the unsubsidized Stafford Loan program, students must pay the accrued interest on their loans. Loans may either be paid quarterly, or capitalized (added to the principal balance of the loans, and then paid six months after borrowers leave their postsecondary education institutions). Plus loans are provided to the parents of undergraduates enrolled at higher education institutions. The loans must be used to pay higher education expenses.

[21]The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid: 1987 to 1997.* Table 1, p. 6.

[22]According to the IPEDS Finance Survey, institutional grant aid is defined as "expenditures for scholarships and fellowships from revenues that [are] generated by institutions." The figures include the institutional aid grants to undergraduate and graduate students. Amounts also include matching grants for federal, state, and local government grant programs.

Appendix A. Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Alabama	ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY	$2,168	$4,100	$2,678
	ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,052	3,852	3,000
	AUBURN UNIVERSITY AT MONTGOMERY	2,289	—	2,074
	JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	1,940	—	2,870
	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY AT DOTHAN	2,412	4,592	—
	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	2,250	4,305	3,480
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	2,850	5,370	—
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE	2,832	—	3,700
	UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVALLO	2,930	5,720	3,062
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA	2,178	4,242	3,570
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA	2,673	5,148	4,136
	UNIVERSITY OF WEST ALABAMA	2,550	4,740	2,523
Alaska	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE	2,294	6,794	6,770
	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHEAST	2,324	6,824	5,000
Arizona	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY-WEST	—	—	—
	NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	2,060	7,826	3,458
Arkansas	ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	2,340	5,430	2,840
	ARKANSAS TECH UNIVERSITY	2,117	4,129	2,700
	HENDERSON STATE UNIVERSITY	2,032	3,892	3,232
	SOUTHERN ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS	1,896	2,904	2,500
	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK	3,004	7,189	—
	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT MONTICELLO	2,130	4,522	2,510
	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS	2,692	4,912	2,920
California	CALIFORNIA MARITIME ACADEMY	2,304	9,684	5,020
	CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIV-SAN LUIS OBISPO	2,231	9,611	4,826
	CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY-POMONA	1,946	9,326	5,094
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-BAKERSFIELD	1,957	9,337	4,184
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-CHICO	2,080	9,460	6,108
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-DOMINGUEZ HILLS	1,816	9,196	5,102
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-FRESNO	1,822	9,202	5,610
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-FULLERTON	1,948	9,328	—
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-HAYWARD	1,947	9,327	—
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-LONG BEACH	1,836	9,226	6,300
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-LOS ANGELES	1,757	9,137	—
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-NORTHRIDGE	1,970	9,350	6,160
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-SACRAMENTO	1,982	9,362	5,532
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN BERNARDINO	1,878	9,258	4,950
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS	1,725	9,105	—
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-STANISLAUS	1,739	9,119	6,300
	HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY	1,920	9,298	5,369
	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	1,902	9,282	6,192
	SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	1,982	9,362	6,768
	SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,017	9,397	5,786
	SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,130	9,510	5,466
Colorado	ADAMS STATE COLLEGE	1,949	5,903	4,700
	FORT LEWIS COLLEGE	2,084	8,150	4,236
	MESA STATE COLLEGE	1,986	6,106	4,538
	METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE OF DENVER	2,126	7,481	—
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT COLORADO SPRINGS	2,559	8,827	4,725
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT DENVER	2,229	10,701	—
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	2,578	9,346	4,420
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN COLORADO	2,186	8,430	4,508
	WESTERN STATE COLLEGE COLORADO	2,142	7,323	4,790

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Connecticut	CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	3,614	8,226	5,300
	EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	3,594	8,206	6,083
	SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	3,568	8,180	5,566
	WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	3,626	8,238	4,758
Delaware	DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,810	6,470	4,522
District of Columbia	GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY	6,283	6,283	6,709
	HOWARD UNIVERSITY	8,985	8,985	5,504
	UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,360	5,660	—
Florida	FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY	2,077	8,751	3,458
	FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY	2,023	8,644	4,488
	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	2,035	8,668	—
	THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA	1,985	8,569	—
	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	2,024	8,647	5,240
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA	2,006	8,611	3,990
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	2,086	8,771	4,017
Georgia	ALBANY STATE COLLEGE	2,124	6,585	3,234
	ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE	1,962	6,423	4,116
	AUGUSTA COLLEGE	1,920	6,381	—
	CLAYTON STATE COLLEGE	2,368	6,829	—
	COLUMBUS COLLEGE	1,941	6,402	3,825
	FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE	2,157	6,618	3,075
	GEORGIA COLLEGE	2,042	6,503	3,909
	GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	2,256	6,717	3,735
	GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE	2,145	6,606	3,130
	KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE	2,013	6,474	—
	NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE	2,052	6,513	3,204
	SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE	2,226	6,687	3,495
	SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	1,998	6,459	3,525
	VALDOSTA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,139	6,600	3,525
	WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE	2,070	6,531	3,394
Guam	UNIVERSITY OF GUAM	2,250	5,670	2,905
Hawaii	UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT HILO	1,922	6,908	4,800
	BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	1,974		3,470
	IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY	1,984		3,580
	LEWIS-CLARK STATE COLLEGE	1,868	—	3,400
Illinois	CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY	2,352	6,516	5,425
	EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	3,028	7,276	3,732
	GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY	2,258	6,434	—
	ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY	3,970	9,878	4,840
	NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	2,782	7,936	—
	NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	4,318	10,618	4,988
	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY-CARBONDALE	3,694	9,094	3,649
	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY-EDWARDSVILLE	2,587	6,626	3,932
	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT SPRINGFIELD	3,354	8,442	—
	WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	3,037	7,276	3,838
Indiana	BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	3,414	8,370	4,130
	INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	3,196		4,143

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Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Indiana	INDIANA UNIVERSITY-EAST	2,849	7,178	—
	INDIANA UNIVERSITY-KOKOMO	2,890	7,219	—
	INDIANA UNIVERSITY-NORTHWEST	2,883	7,212	—
	INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS	3,440	10,033	3,510
	INDIANA UNIVERSITY-SOUTHEAST	2,862	7,182	—
	PURDUE UNIVERSITY-NORTH CENTRAL CAMPUS	2,870	6,996	—
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN INDIANA	2,565	—	2,450
Iowa	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA	2,752	7,136	3,444
Kansas	EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY	1,900	6,164	3,480
	FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY	1,992	6,256	3,476
	PITTSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY	2,016	6,280	3,316
	WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA	3,032	6,604	3,990
	WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,475	6,636	3,835
Kentucky	EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	2,060	5,660	3,576
	KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY	2,050	5,650	3,180
	MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY	2,150	5,750	3,200
	MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY	2,120	5,720	3,540
	NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	2,120	5,720	3,440
	WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	2,140	5,740	3,517
Louisiana	GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY	2,088	5,238	2,612
	LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY-SHREVEPORT	2,230	5,570	
	LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY	2,567	5,567	2,880
	MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,006	6,446	2,310
	NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY	2,136	5,376	2,720
	NORTHEAST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY	1,932	4,332	2,108
	NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA	2,207	5,543	2,519
	SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY	1,935	5,199	2,330
	UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS	2,362	—	3,150
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA	1,904	6,560	2,702
Maine	UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FARMINGTON	3,575	8,195	4,298
	UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FORT KENT	3,185	7,445	3,800
	UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT MACHIAS	3,225	7,485	4,075
	UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT PRESQUE ISLE	3,280	7,540	3,730
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE	3,938	10,028	4,646
Maryland	BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY	3,357	7,792	4,427
	COPPIN STATE COLLEGE	3,012	7,392	4,884
	FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY	3,544	7,530	5,102
	MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	3,412	—	5,090
	SALISBURY STATE UNIVERSITY	3,842	7,594	5,140
	TOWSON STATE UNIVERSITY	4,120	9,198	5,185
	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY	4,570	9,022	4,968
Massachusetts	BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE	3,324	8,004	4,498
	FITCHBURG STATE COLLEGE	3,346	8,026	4,410
	FRAMINGHAM STATE COLLEGE	3,236	7,916	3,943
	MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF ART	4,389	11,364	6,236
	MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY	3,403	8,983	3,960
	NORTH ADAMS STATE COLLEGE	3,512	8,092	4,601
	SALEM STATE COLLEGE	3,276	7,956	4,108
	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-BOSTON	4,774	11,494	—
	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-DARTMOUTH	4,254	9,789	5,142

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Massachusetts	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL	4,422	10,069	4,618
	WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE	3,025	7,195	4,158
	WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE	2,615	7,295	4,130
Michigan	CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	3,447	8,190	4,320
	EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	3,338	8,070	4,529
	FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY	3,908	7,950	4,792
	GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	3,288	—	3,640
	LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY	3,642	—	3,636
	MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY	4,062	9,702	3,420
	NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	2,986	—	4,140
	OAKLAND UNIVERSITY	3,622	10,159	3,830
	SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	3,336	6,720	4,375
	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-DEARBORN	4,095	11,014	—
	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-FLINT	3,559	10,275	—
	WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	3,552	8,109	4,148
Minnesota	BEMIDJI STATE UNIVERSITY	2,836	5,840	3,004
	MANKATO STATE UNIVERSITY	2,820	5,808	—
	METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY	2,600	5,533	—
	MOORHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY	2,828	5,849	3,590
	SAINT CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY	2,806	5,645	3,008
	SOUTHWEST STATE UNIVERSITY	2,897	5,916	2,956
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA-DULUTH	4,231	11,112	3,912
	WINONA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,942	5,986	3,569
Mississippi	ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY	2,429	4,931	2,398
	DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,354	4,848	2,210
	JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY	2,420	5,014	3,367
	MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN	2,284	4,780	2,550
	MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	2,353	4,895	2,330
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI	2,590	5,410	2,560
Missouri	CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	2,640	—	4,080
	HARRIS-STOWE STATE COLLEGE	2,385	4,684	—
	LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	2,076	4,092	2,850
	MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE	2,205	4,620	3,200
	MISSOURI WESTERN STATE COLLEGE	2,534	4,560	3,402
	NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	3,274	5,754	3,992
	NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	2,625	4,522	3,280
	SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	3,000	5,601	3,920
	SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	3,060	5,850	3,472
	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST LOUIS	4,323	12,345	3,845
Montana	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY-BILLINGS	2,517	—	—
	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY-NORTHERN	2,484	—	3,393
	MONTANA TECH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	2,500	—	3,732
	WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE-UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	2,326	—	3,800
Nebraska	CHADRON STATE COLLEGE	2,100	3,838	3,300
	PERU STATE COLLEGE	2,067	3,799	3,350
	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT KEARNEY	3,810	5,933	4,034
	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT LINCOLN	2,769	6,812	4,700
	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA	2,356	6,009	—
	WAYNE STATE COLLEGE	2,091	3,823	3,900

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Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Nevada	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-LAS VEGAS	2,041	7,476	5,694
New Hampshire	KEENE STATE COLLEGE	4,840	9,840	4,660
	PLYMOUTH STATE COLLEGE	4,342	9,842	4,564
New Jersey	JERSEY CITY STATE COLLEGE	3,828	5,846	5,200
	KEAN COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	3,669	5,141	5,120
	MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY	3,509	4,971	5,658
	NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	5,802	10,146	6,660
	RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	4,206	6,576	6,002
	ROWAN COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	4,241	7,471	5,280
	THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	3,776	5,504	4,760
	THOMAS A EDISON STATE COLLEGE			
	TRENTON STATE COLLEGE	4,843	7,672	5,996
	WILLIAM PATERSON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	3,786		5,100
New Mexico	EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	1,716	6,378	3,032
	WESTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY	1,516		2,924
New York	CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE	3,391	6,991	—
	CUNY CITY COLLEGE	3,305	6,905	—
	CUNY COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND	3,316	6,916	—
	CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE	3,317	6,917	—
	CUNY JOHN JAY COLLEGE CRIMINAL JUSTICE	3,309	6,909	—
	CUNY LEHMAN COLLEGE	3,320	6,920	—
	CUNY MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE	3,282	6,882	—
	CUNY YORK COLLEGE	3,292	6,892	—
	QUEENS COLLEGE	3,393	6,993	—
	SUNY COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT	3,940	8,840	5,170
	SUNY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO	3,791	8,691	4,960
	SUNY COLLEGE AT CORTLAND	3,924	8,824	5,220
	SUNY COLLEGE AT FREDONIA	4,075	8,975	5,100
	SUNY COLLEGE AT GENESEO	4,016	8,916	4,700
	SUNY COLLEGE AT NEW PALTZ	3,893	8,791	5,130
	SUNY COLLEGE AT OLD WESTBURY	3,731	8,631	5,345
	SUNY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA	3,900	8,800	5,990
	SUNY COLLEGE AT OSWEGO	3,945	8,845	5,728
	SUNY COLLEGE AT PLATTSBURGH	3,845	8,745	4,476
	SUNY COLLEGE AT POTSDAM	3,899	8,799	5,070
	SUNY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AT ALFRED	3,757	5,557	5,056
	SUNY EMPIRE STATE COLLEGE	3,846	8,746	—
	SUNY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AT UTICA/ROME	3,939	8,839	5,570
North Carolina	APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	1,703	8,831	3,238
	EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	1,832	8,960	3,906
	ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY	1,522	7,816	4,952
	FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	1,460	8,588	3,150
	NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL ST UNIV	1,622	8,750	3,860
	NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	1,736	8,864	3,340
	PEMBROKE STATE UNIVERSITY	1,536	8,664	3,046
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT ASHEVILLE	1,784	8,078	3,970
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE	1,777	8,905	3,766
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO	2,019	10,307	3,901
	WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	1,723	8,851	3,090
	WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY	1,504	7,798	3,700

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
North Dakota	DICKINSON STATE UNIVERSITY	2,096	5,030	2,568
	MAYVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,946	5,880	2,845
	MINOT STATE UNIVERSITY	2,139	5,263	2,425
	VALLEY CITY STATE UNIVERSITY	2,919	5,853	2,590
Ohio	BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	4,422	9,436	4,150
	CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY	3,318	—	4,695
	CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY	3,524	6,980	4,734
	KENT STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	4,460	8,921	4,152
	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY-NEWARK CAMPUS	3,432	—	—
	SHAWNEE STATE UNIVERSITY	3,090	5,316	4,481
	UNIVERSITY OF AKRON MAIN CAMPUS	3,661	9,121	4,490
	WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	3,708	—	4,545
	YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY	3,498	—	4,350
	CAMERON UNIVERSITY	1,845	4,050	2,722
Oklahoma	EAST CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	1,738	4,093	2,226
	NORTHEASTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	1,725	4,070	250
	NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	1,741	4,086	2,316
	OKLAHOMA PANHANDLE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,151	4,506	2,330
	SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	1,864	4,219	2,538
	SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	1,777	4,127	2,320
	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA	1,786	4,127	2,481
	UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS OF OKLAHOMA	1,710	4,065	2,070
Oregon	EASTERN OREGON STATE COLLEGE	3,231	3,231	4,424
	OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	3,309	10,539	4,380
	PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	3,357	10,923	
	SOUTHERN OREGON STATE COLLEGE	3,204	9,153	4,393
	WESTERN OREGON STATE COLLEGE	3,153	9,429	4,268
Pennsylvania	BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,278	9,634	3,368
	CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,475	9,831	4,100
	CHEYNEY UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,023	9,379	4,528
	CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,459	9,815	3,650
	EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,322	9,678	3,720
	EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,192	9,548	3,764
	INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,184	9,540	3,466
	KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,219	9,575	3,650
	LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	4,567	6,735	4,440
	LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY	4,062	9,418	4,036
	MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,354	9,710	3,704
	MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,400	9,756	4,510
	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-ALTOONA CAMPUS	5,682	8,734	4,650
	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-ERIE BEHREND COLLEGE	5,832	11,974	4,650
	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-HARRISBURG CAPITAL	5,832	11,974	4,650
	SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,344	9,700	3,818
	SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,297	9,653	3,590
	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-BRADFORD	6,108	12,872	4,600
	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-JOHNSTOWN	6,154	12,918	4,750
	WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	4,162	9,518	4,376
Puerto Rico	UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO-CAYEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	1,245	1,245	3,500
	UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO-HUMACAO UNIVERSITY COL	1,245	1,245	—
	UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO-MAYAGUEZ	1,309	3,265	—
	UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO-RIO PIEDRAS CAMPUS	1,270	1,270	3,600
Rhode Island	RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE	3,073	7,729	5,490

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Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
South Carolina	CITADEL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	3,499	8,142	3,950
	CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	3,292	8,676	3,988
	COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	3,106	6,320	3,640
	COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON	3,290	—	3,850
	FRANCIS MARION UNIVERSITY	3,100	6,110	3,138
	LANDER UNIVERSITY	3,670	5,902	3,340
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT AIKEN	3,014	7,324	3,417
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT SPARTANBURG	2,994	7,304	—
	WINTHROP UNIVERSITY	3,938	7,066	3,764
South Dakota	BLACK HILLS STATE UNIVERSITY	2,655	6,188	2,958
	DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,838	6,371	2,806
	NORTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY	2,535	6,068	2,760
	SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY	2,792	6,325	2,942
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA	2,824	6,357	2,868
Tennessee	AUSTIN PEAY STATE UNIVERSITY	2,262	6,858	3,170
	EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,100	6,696	3,306
	MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,196	6,792	3,218
	TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,148	6,744	3,060
	TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY	2,116	6,712	3,780
	UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS	2,412	7,008	3,370
	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-CHATTANOOGA	2,200	6,796	—
	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-MARTIN	2,240	6,836	3,240
Texas	ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	2,044	8,464	3,908
	EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	2,286	—	3,817
	EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-TEXARKANA	1,982	8,402	—
	LAMAR UNIVERSITY-BEAUMONT	1,806	8,226	3,970
	MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	2,036	8,456	3,534
	PRAIRIE VIEW A & M UNIVERSITY	3,456	9,876	4,770
	SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1,888	8,308	3,654
	SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	2,641	—	4,072
	STEPHEN F AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	2,186	8,548	4,192
	SUL ROSS STATE UNIVERSITY	1,852	8,272	3,430
	TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	2,082	8,502	3,538
	TEXAS A & M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	2,024	8,434	—
	TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY-CORPUS CHRISTI	2,332	8,752	—
	TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY-KINGSVILLE	2,081	8,501	3,680
	TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	2,357	8,577	4,000
	TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY	2,100	8,320	3,379
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON	2,607	—	—
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT BROWNSVILLE	1,938	8,158	—
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS	2,464	—	—
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	3,060	8,844	4,493
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT TYLER	2,400	—	—
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OF THE PERMIAN BASIN	2,080	—	—
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-PAN AMERICAN	1,748	8,168	3,540
	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON-CLEAR LAKE	2,073	—	—
	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON-DOWNTOWN	2,046	8,466	—
	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON-UNIVERSITY PARK	2,389	—	4,405
	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON-VICTORIA	2,148	8,568	—
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	2,128	—	3,842
	WEST TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY	2,068	8,488	3,056
Utah	SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY	1,854	5,853	3,135
	UTAH VALLEY STATE COLLEGE	1,519	4,773	—
	WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY	1,935	5,780	3,300

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Vermont	CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE	4,506	9,486	5,080
	JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE	4,456	9,436	5,080
	LYNDON STATE COLLEGE	4,516	9,496	5,080
Virgin Islands	UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,346	6,756	5,100
Virginia	CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY	3,466	8,740	4,650
	GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY	4,296	12,240	5,150
	JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY	4,148	—	4,636
	LONGWOOD COLLEGE	4,416	9,858	4,390
	NORFOLK STATE UNIVERSITY	3,035	6,837	4,166
	OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY	4,206	10,746	4,866
	RADFORD UNIVERSITY	3,180	—	4,410
	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA-CLINCH VALLEY COLLEGE	3,348	8,216	4,284
Washington	CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	2,844	9,279	5,008
	EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	2,526	8,961	5,511
	WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	2,771	9,206	4,635
West Virginia	BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE	2,044	—	—
	CONCORD COLLEGE	2,310	—	3,708
	FAIRMONT STATE COLLEGE	2,040	—	3,400
	GLENVILLE STATE COLLEGE	1,956	—	3,480
	MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	2,184	—	4,470
	SHEPHERD COLLEGE	2,228	—	4,294
	WEST LIBERTY STATE COLLEGE	2,120	—	3,100
	WEST VIRGINIA GRADUATE COLLEGE			
	WEST VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	2,370	—	4,298
	WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE	2,184	—	3,450
Wisconsin	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EAU CLAIRE	2,756	8,698	2,986
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-GREEN BAY	2,738	8,680	2,825
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-LA CROSSE	2,857	8,799	3,060
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-OSHKOSH	2,605	8,547	2,658
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-PARKSIDE	2,704	8,646	4,000
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-PLATTEVILLE	2,775	8,717	3,008
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-RIVER FALLS	2,748	8,691	3,110
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-STEVENS POINT	2,788	8,730	3,188
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-STOUT	2,804	8,746	3,060
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-SUPERIOR	2,650	8,592	3,200
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-WHITEWATER	2,772	8,714	2,970
Average*		**2,776**	**7,772**	**3,961**

*Averages are weighted by full-time enrollment

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Appendix B. Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Alabama	ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY	$2,168	$4,100	$2,678
	AUBURN UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS	2,610	—	4,960
	THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	2,694	—	3,860
	TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY	8,662	—	4,432
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	2,850	5,370	—
	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE	2,832	—	3,700
Alaska	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS	2,470	8,970	4,040
Arizona	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS	2,058	8,710	4,500
	NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	2,060	7,826	3,458
	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	2,058	8,710	4,960
Arkansas	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT FAYETTEVILLE	2,825	6,793	3,867
	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF	2,093	4,901	3,470
California	CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIV-SAN LUIS OBISPO	2,231	9,611	4,826
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-FRESNO	1,822	9,202	5,610
	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-SACRAMENTO	1,982	9,362	5,532
	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	1,902	9,282	6,192
	SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	1,982	9,362	6,768
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY	4,354	—	7,657
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-DAVIS	4,332	—	6,255
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-IRVINE	4,065	13,049	6,322
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES	4,050	—	6,490
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-RIVERSIDE	4,126	—	5,893
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN DIEGO	4,198	—	6,832
	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SANTA BARBARA	4,098	—	6,407
Colorado	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	2,933	10,155	4,878
	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT BOULDER	2,974	15,018	4,310
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	2,578	9,346	3,420
Connecticut	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT	5,242	13,760	5,462
Delaware	DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,810	6,470	4,522
	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	4,574	12,204	4,770
District of Columbia	UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,360	5,660	—
Florida	FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY	2,077	8,754	3,458
	FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY	2,023	8,644	3,388
	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	2,035	8,668	—
	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	1,988	8,574	4,417
	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	2,024	8,647	5,240
	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	1,926	8,451	4,500
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	2,080	8,771	4,011
Georgia	FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE	2,153	6,618	3,075
	GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MAIN CAMPUS	2,901	9,621	5,031
	GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,673	9,423	—
	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	2,838	8,700	4,323
Guam	UNIVERSITY OF GUAM	2,250	5,670	2,905
Hawaii	UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA	2,950	9,430	4,968
Idaho	UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO	1,942	—	3,680

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Illinois	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY-CARBONDALE	3,694	9,094	3,649
	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT SPRINGFIELD	3,354	8,442	—
	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	4,364	10,276	6,426
	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA	4,340	10,956	5,078
Indiana	INDIANA UNIVERSITY-BLOOMINGTON	3,929	11,853	4,893
	INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY-INDIANAPOLIS	3,440	10,033	3,510
	PURDUE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	3,352	—	4,880
Iowa	IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,766	8,808	3,647
	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	2,760	9,616	3,825
Kansas	KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND APP SCI	2,467	8,772	3,640
	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MAIN CAMPUS	2,385	8,690	3,850
	WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,475	8,636	3,835
Kentucky	KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY	2,050	5,650	3,180
	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	2,736	7,536	3,388
	UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE	2,630	7,430	3,700
Louisiana	LOUISIANA ST UNIV & AGRL & MECH & HEBERT LAWS CTR	2,711	6,311	3,772
	UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS	2,362	—	3,150
Maine	UNIVERSITY OF MAINE	4,339	11,209	4,842
Maryland	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK CAMPUS	4,460	10,589	5,667
	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE	3,240	7,777	4,330
Massachusetts	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	3,100	—	6,550
	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST	5,330	12,278	4,708
	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-BOSTON	4,774	11,494	—
Michigan	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	4,796	11,846	4,052
	MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY	4,062	9,702	4,420
	OAKLAND UNIVERSITY	3,622	10,159	4,400
	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-ANN ARBOR	5,878	18,444	5,342
	WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY	3,358	7,348	—
	WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	3,552	8,109	4,398
Minnesota	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA TWIN CITIES	4,268	11,315	4,311
	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA-DULUTH	4,231	11,112	3,912
Mississippi	ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY	2,429	4,931	2,188
	MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	2,731	5,551	3,410
	UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MAIN CAMPUS	2,731	5,551	3,724
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI	2,590	5,410	2,565
Missouri	LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	2,076	4,092	2,976
	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA	4,280	11,723	3,830
	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY	4,273	12,245	4,395
	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ROLLA	4,373	12,445	3,590
	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST LOUIS	4,323	12,345	4,845
Montana	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY-BOZEMAN	2,600	—	4,025
	MONTANA TECH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	2,500	—	3,712
	THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA-MISSOULA	2,630	—	4,236

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
Nebraska	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT LINCOLN	2,769	6,812	3,700
Nevada	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-LAS VEGAS	2,041	7,476	5,694
	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO	2,159	7,594	5,095
New Hampshire	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE-MAIN CAMPUS	5,889	14,749	4,524
New Jersey	MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY	3,509	4,971	5,658
	NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	5,802	10,146	6,660
	RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK	5,414	9,830	5,734
New Mexico	NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	2,196	—	3,430
	UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO-MAIN CAMPUS	2,165	—	4,119
New York	CORNELL UNIVERSITY-NY STATE STATUTORY COLLEGES	—	—	—
	CUNY GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER	—	—	—
	SUNY AT ALBANY	4,173	9,073	5,301
	SUNY AT BINGHAMTON	4,100	9,000	5,264
	SUNY AT BUFFALO	4,340	9,240	5,604
	SUNY AT STONY BROOK	3,732	8,832	6,058
North Carolina	EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	1,832	8,960	3,906
	NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL ST UNIV	1,622	8,750	3,860
	NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH	2,232	11,218	4,410
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL	2,173	11,159	4,520
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE	1,727	8,905	3,766
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO	2,019	10,307	3,901
North Dakota	NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS	2,566	6,300	3,135
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA-MAIN CAMPUS	2,677	6,411	3,167
Ohio	BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	4,422	9,436	4,150
	CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY	3,524	6,980	4,734
	KENT STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	4,460	8,921	4,152
	MIAMI UNIVERSITY-OXFORD	5,406	11,506	4,660
	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	3,687	—	4,797
	OHIO UNIVERSITY MAIN CAMPUS	4,275	—	4,698
	UNIVERSITY OF AKRON MAIN CAMPUS	3,661	9,121	4,490
	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI-MAIN CAMPUS	4,359	10,986	5,616
	UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	4,745	11,735	4,329
	WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	3,708	—	4,545
Oklahoma	LANGSTON UNIVERSITY	1,894	4,245	2,944
	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	2,167	5,947	4,344
	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA NORMAN CAMPUS	2,331	6,351	4,020
Oregon	OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	3,516	11,460	4,851
	PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	3,357	10,921	—
	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	3,648	12,099	4,646
Pennsylvania	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	5,832	12,406	4,650
	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	6,150	11,032	5,990
	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-MAIN CAMPUS	6,164	12,928	5,414
Puerto Rico	UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO-RIO PIEDRAS CAMPUS	1,270	1,270	3,600
Rhode Island	UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND	4,692	12,409	6,270

Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Academic Year 1997-98 *(continued)*

State	Institution	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	Room & Board
South Carolina	CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	3,252	8,676	3,868
	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,924	–	2,586
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT COLUMBIA	3,534	8,940	3,638
South Dakota	SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	2,730	6,263	2,976
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA	2,823	6,357	2,968
Tennessee	TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	2,146	6,744	3,060
	UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS	2,412	7,008	3,370
	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-KNOXVILLE	2,570	7,258	3,746
Texas	PRAIRIE VIEW A & M UNIVERSITY	3,456	9,876	4,770
	TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY	2,715	9,135	4,600
	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	2,414	8,834	4,475
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON	2,507	–	–
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	2,866	–	4,100
	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	3,060	8,844	4,394
	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON-UNIVERSITY PARK	2,389	–	4,405
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	2,128	–	3,842
Utah	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	2,602	7,999	4,870
	UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY	2,175	6,615	4,635
Vermont	UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLL	7,510	18,078	5,252
Virgin Islands	UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,346	6,786	5,126
Virginia	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA-MAIN CAMPUS	4,754	14,998	4,009
	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	4,111	12,368	4,338
	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIV	4,147	11,111	3,420
	VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY	3,307	5,832	–
Washington	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3,366	10,656	4,671
	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	4,266	10,147	4,426
West Virginia	WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE	2,184	–	3,450
	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	2,336	–	5,228
Wisconsin	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON	4,247	10,981	4,860
	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE	3,328	10,791	4,386
Wyoming	UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING	2,326	7,414	4,245
Average		**$3,309**	**$9,775**	**$4,607**

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